Deadline for expressions of interest: midnight 31 May 2018
On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
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On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
How Growth Programme grants work

1. Got an idea? Make a plan
   Every successful application starts with a good idea and a clear plan for how to make that idea a reality.

2. Read this handbook
   Read the rest of this handbook to make sure you're definitely eligible and that there is funding available in your local area.

3. Express an interest
   Fill in an expression of interest (EOI) form and email it to RPA. Tell us about your project and how a grant will make it bigger and better.

4. Apply in full
   If your EOI is accepted, you can make a full application. If this is successful, you'll get a funding agreement to sign.

5. Get to work
   With your funding agreement signed, you can start work on your project.

6. Claim your money
   After you've finished the work, you can claim your money.

Read the rest of this handbook to find out more, including our ‘top tips for applicants’ on page 30.
About the RDPE Growth Programme

Includes:

• How the government manages these grants
• Government guarantees about funding after the UK leaves the EU
Planning a project that will grow your business, create jobs or bring more money into the rural economy? You might be able to apply for a grant to help you fund it.

About the RDPE Growth Programme

The RDPE Growth Programme provides funding for projects in England which create jobs and growth in the rural economy.

Under the RDPE Growth Programme, there are grants for:

- food processing
- business development
- rural tourism infrastructure

The grants are funded by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), which is part of the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF).

This handbook is about RDPE Growth Programme food processing grants. It explains what the grants are for, who is eligible and how to apply.

To find information about the other grants, search ‘RDPE Growth Programme’ on GOV.UK.

You can only apply for one RDPE grant for a project, and only in one LEP area.

RDPE includes RDPE Growth Programme, LEADER, Countryside Productivity, Farming Recovery Fund and Cumbria Countryside Access Fund.

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
How the government manages these grants

The Rural Payments Agency (RPA) delivers the grants, working with ESIF sub-committees in Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP) areas.

RPA’s role is to assess applications for grants, with advice from the ESIF sub-committees.

LEPs are partnerships between public bodies and businesses. Their role is to decide:

- the amount of grant available
- local priorities for the grants – where money should be directed to give the most benefit locally.

RPA may at any time and without further notice:

- increase or decrease the grant funding allocated to each LEP area in this call
- change the date these grants close to applications

See pages 33 to 61 for the LEP areas that are offering these grants. Use the map on page 31 to find your LEP area.

Government guarantees about funding after the UK leaves the EU

The government has confirmed that it will guarantee funding for RDPE Growth Programme grants if these are agreed and signed before the UK’s departure from the EU, even if the grant agreements continue after we have left the EU, subject to projects meeting the following conditions:

- they are good value for money
- they are in line with domestic strategic priorities

Please read the priorities for funding on page 16.

Deadlines: The RPA will agree a target end date with all successful applicants. The final date by which all projects must be finished, paid for and complete grant claims submitted, is 31 December 2020.
About food processing grants

Includes:

• Who can apply
• What the grants are for
• How much money you can apply for
• Examples of projects

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
About food processing grants

An overview of the food processing grants – who can apply, what the grants will fund and how much funding is available.

Who can apply
Food and drink businesses that process agricultural and horticultural products. Check if your business is eligible on page 13.

What the grants are for
These grants are to help businesses grow and create more jobs.

Grant funding can help pay for:
• constructing or improving buildings
• buying new equipment and machinery

How much money you can apply for
Normally they are for a minimum of £35,000, though this will vary in some LEP areas. Check the entry for your LEP area on pages 33 to 61. The amount you can apply for depends on the size of your business and where it is located.

You won’t automatically get a grant.
All applications are assessed to see how well they fit the priorities for funding and which projects provide best value for taxpayers’ money.

The number of grants awarded depends on the total amount of grant available in each LEP area.

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Examples of projects

Here are some examples of the kinds of projects which may be eligible for a food processing grant.

Meat processing

A slaughtering and processing business wants to expand its meat cutting and packing facilities.

This will allow it to meet new orders from both the domestic and export markets for products with local provenance.

The business will produce ready-to-cook consumer packs, including whole cuts, mince and sausage. No other products and no further processing will take place.

The business will form a group of local farmers to supply the new orders – some of these already supply the business, some are new suppliers.

These suppliers will be paid a premium per kg deadweight over the normal purchase price paid by the applicant business.
Milk processing

A group of farmers are setting up a business to create a new milk processing facility.

The farmers are working with a regional retailer that is committed to developing local supply chains for the dairy products sold in their stores.

The new milk processing business has secured a rolling 5-year deal for supply based on the cost of production and has identified opportunities for production of yoghurt in future years.

Soft fruit processing

An established soft fruit packing business is creating a facility to process lower-quality, lower-value soft fruit. The project will supply the growing market for fruit smoothies, purées and juices.

The project includes new processing and freezing techniques which allow year-round supply of products. The business has secured forward orders from a national restaurant chain.

The project will give the business a better profit margin on low-quality fruit, and the business has committed to paying 20% of the increased profit to suppliers through a bonus mechanism.

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Who can apply

Includes:

• Check the size of your business
• What is a ‘full-time equivalent’ (FTE) employee
• Who can’t apply

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
Who can apply for the grants

Food and drink businesses that process agricultural and horticultural products in rural or urban areas can apply.

These grants are for food and drink businesses that process Annex I agricultural and horticultural products (see appendix on page 62). Examples include meat, milk, grain and root vegetables. Fisheries projects are not eligible.

Check the size of your business

The size of the business depends on the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees it has and its financial performance.

Any size business can apply, but we’ll give priority to micro, small and medium-sized businesses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Size</th>
<th>Number of FTE employees</th>
<th>Annual turnover or balance sheet total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Micro</td>
<td>fewer than 10</td>
<td>€2m (about £1.7million) or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>fewer than 50</td>
<td>€10m (about £8.5million) or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>fewer than 250</td>
<td>€50 million (about £42 million) or less annual turnover OR €43 million (about £36.5million) or less annual balance sheet total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is a ‘full-time equivalent’ (FTE) employee?

Anyone who works a minimum of 30 hours per week counts as 1 FTE employee. A person working 30 hours a week for 3 months of the year would be 0.25 FTE employee.

FTEs include business partners and directors. If a business partner or director works more than 30 hours per week they still count as 1 FTE employee.

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Is your business ‘linked’ to other businesses

If your business is linked to other businesses, this might mean you exceed the business size requirements and the funding limits.

The most common circumstances under which businesses are considered to be linked include:

- one business holds a majority of the shareholders’ or members’ voting rights in another business
- one business is entitled to appoint or remove a majority of the administrative, management or supervisory body of another
- a contract between the business, or a provision in the memorandum or articles of association of one of the businesses, enables one to exercise a dominant influence over the other
- one business is able, by agreement, to exercise sole control over a majority of shareholders’ or members’ voting rights in another

New businesses can also apply.

If you have an idea, a business plan and potential private funding for your project, you can apply for a grant.

Who can’t apply

The following are not eligible for the grants:

- non-departmental public bodies
- crown bodies
- local authorities
- members of Producer Organisations under the Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Aid Scheme if they have a grant for the same project through their operational programme document
- projects that are carried out only to meet a legal requirement

Who can apply

New businesses can also apply.

If you have an idea, a business plan and potential private funding for your project, you can apply for a grant.

Not sure if you are eligible?

Contact RPA.

03000 200 301
GPEnquiries@rpa.gsi.gov.uk
Preparing an application

Includes:

• National priorities for funding
• Local priorities for funding
• How we assess applications
• EOI - what we look for
• Full application - what we look for

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
Preparation an application

RPA will assess all applications. We’re looking for evidence of a sound business case and for projects that meet the priorities for funding.

We’re looking for projects that best meet the national and local priorities for funding, and that are good value for taxpayers’ money. If you can show this clearly in your application, you’re more likely to get a grant.

National priorities for funding

Your project must achieve one of the priorities below, or your application will be rejected. The more priorities your project achieves, the more likely you are to get a grant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create jobs</td>
<td>Creates at least 1 FTE job for every £30,000 of grant funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grow your business</td>
<td>Increases the turnover and profitability of a business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit the supply chain</td>
<td>Provides direct benefits to the farmers and growers who supply the raw materials, particularly local farmers and growers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access new markets</td>
<td>Helps you sell more products locally, nationally and through exports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve productivity through innovation</td>
<td>Introduces new techniques, equipment or processes to a business to make it more productive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create joint ventures and partnerships</td>
<td>Creates new and useful links between businesses – for example between growers and processors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Local priorities for funding

Local priorities are set by the ESIF sub-committees. Check pages 33 to 61 to see the priorities for your LEP area.

There are Food Enterprise Zones (FEZ) in some LEP areas. The LEP directory will say if projects located in FEZs are a priority for support.

How we assess applications

Application is in 2 stages. First, you must submit an ‘expression of interest’ (EOI) form. If we endorse your EOI, we will invite you to submit a full application.

We assess your application at both stages. Read ‘How to apply’ on page 26 for more information.

EOI – what we look for

We use the information on the EOI form to check that both the applicant and project are eligible.

Then we assess how well your project meets the national and local priorities for grants. To do this, we look at question 30 of the EOI (the ‘strategic fit’) and score and rank it against other applications.

Preparing an application

It will help your application if you explain your project clearly. Tell us exactly what you’re doing, why it’s good for your business, how and where you’re doing it and who will benefit from it.

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
## Full application – what we look for

If you’re invited to submit a full application, we’ll ask for more information to further assess your project and your business. This table will give you an overview of what we assess.

| Strategic fit | How well the project meets the national and local priorities for funding.  
               | How the project will impact the environment.  
               | That the project does not disadvantage anybody in terms of characteristics such as ethnicity, disability, age and gender. |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Value for money | How the project costs represent value for money.  
                  | The amount of grant required to deliver the outcomes and outputs including jobs.  
                  | What difference grant funding will make, compared to what would happen without grant funding. |
| Need and demand | Why grant funding is required for the project.  
                     | There is a clearly identified market need for the project.  
                     | The impact the project has on other businesses, both positive and negative. |
| Financial viability | The current financial viability of your business.  
                          | How the project may impact on your existing business operations.  
                          | How you will fund the project until the grant is claimed.  
                          | How the business will benefit from the project financially. |
| Delivery and sustainability | Whether the project will be delivered in budget and on time.  
                                       | That the right skills and resource are in place to deliver the project successfully.  
                                       | How project outputs and other benefits will be monitored and recorded.  
                                       | That risks to project delivery have been identified and how they will be mitigated. |
Funding and costs

Includes:

• How much funding is available
• Paying for the project
• Eligible costs
• Costs which are not eligible
Funding and costs

You can use grant funding to cover a certain percentage of project costs – some costs are not eligible.

How much funding is available

The grants can only fund a certain percentage of eligible costs and there is a maximum percentage that applies. You can use other public money to pay for eligible costs – but only up to that maximum percentage.

Above the maximum percentage, all the money you use to pay for eligible costs must be from private sources (like savings or a bank loan).

If you don’t produce Annex I products

If your raw materials are on the Annex I list, but your end products are not, use the tables on the next page to see how much grant funding you can apply for.

The grants will normally be awarded under industrial de minimis state aid. Larger projects in particular might be able to use alternative state aid. If you’re invited to submit a full application, RPA will discuss this with you.

Other food processing businesses

If neither your raw materials or your end products are on the Annex I list, you’re only eligible to apply if you are a micro or small business in a rural area, or a farmer diversifying into non-agricultural activities. Grants of up to 40% of eligible costs are awarded under industrial de minimis state aid rules.
### Grant rates if you don’t produce Annex I products

#### Grant rates in England
(except Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business size</th>
<th>Grants awarded under industrial de minimis - maximum grant amount €200,000 (LEP areas may set a lower maximum)</th>
<th>Grants awarded under other state aid (LEP areas may set a lower maximum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Micro and small sized business</td>
<td>Up to 40% of eligible costs</td>
<td>Up to 20% of eligible costs, with no upper grant limit – but only if your project is on an agricultural holding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium sized business</td>
<td>Up to 40% of eligible costs</td>
<td>Up to 10% of eligible costs, with no upper grant limit – but only if your project is on an agricultural holding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large business</td>
<td>Up to 40% of eligible costs</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Grant rates in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business size</th>
<th>Grants awarded under industrial de minimis - maximum grant amount €200,000</th>
<th>Grants awarded under other state aid - upper grant limit set by the LEP area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Micro and small sized business</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Up to 45% of eligible costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium sized business</td>
<td>Up to 40% of eligible costs</td>
<td>Up to 35% of eligible costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large business</td>
<td>Up to 40% of eligible costs</td>
<td>Up to 25% of eligible costs (must be for new economic activity for the business, and project can’t be on an agricultural holding)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paying for the project

Grants are paid in stages, in arrears. They can only be claimed after the work being claimed for is finished and has been paid for.

We expect you to make a maximum of 3 claims over the course of the project.

You must show that you have sufficient funds to pay for the project costs until you get the grant payments.

Has your business already had some public funding?

When you apply, we’ll ask you to tell us if you have had any funding from the EU or other public sources, and if it was awarded under ‘industrial de minimis’.

If so, we might need to limit the amount of the funding you can get, to comply with the EU state aid industrial de minimis rules.

Hire-purchase or leased items must be paid off before you claim

If you buy an item for the project using lease purchase or hire purchase, you must own this outright before you can claim any grant money towards it.

That means that, before you claim the grant, you must:

• pay all of the instalments
• show that the title has passed to you

Otherwise you will not be able to include these costs in your claim.

Do not start work, incur costs or place an order before your grant agreement has been signed.

This will potentially make your whole project ineligible.
Eligible costs

The grant can be used to pay for a percentage of the following costs:

- constructing or improving buildings
- buying new equipment and machinery

The following costs are also eligible, if they form part of a larger project being funded:

- architects, engineer or consultant fees for the project (as long as these don’t add up to more than 15% of the project’s total eligible costs)
- buying or developing a dedicated piece of computer software (but not an off-the-shelf piece of software like Microsoft Office)
- patents, licences, copyrights or trademarks
- energy-saving and resource efficiency equipment
Costs which are not eligible

The following are not eligible for the grants (this list is not exhaustive).

**General costs:**
- any costs incurred before the project start date shown in the grant funding agreement
- contingency costs
- the cost of getting any permissions or consents, such as planning permission
- any items which you have already had EU or national funding for (or intend to get EU or national funding for)
- relocation costs – if the business needs to relocate in order to expand, it can only apply for funding for the cost of the expansion
- costs associated with the provision of housing
- marketing and promotion

**Buildings, land and equipment costs:**
- purchase of land, whether or not this land is built on
- repairs and maintenance of existing buildings, equipment and machinery
- like-for-like replacement of existing items (such as buildings, equipment and machinery)
- purchase of machinery or equipment that will not be on the asset register of the business 5 years after completion of the project
- the cost of moveable fittings – like soft furnishings, beds, tables, chairs, cutlery and crockery, curtains, televisions and audio equipment
- renewable heat and energy systems covered by the Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) or Feed-In Tariffs (FITs)
Business running costs:

- salaries and running costs of the business
- in-kind contributions (this means the value of donated work or services) such as the cost of using your own labour, vehicle and office space
- recurring licence fees, subscriptions and service charges
- computers, software and printers used in the general running of the business, like processing orders or accounts
- mobile phones
- standard, non-specialised domestic vehicles, such as cars (including 4X4), motorbikes
- road freight transport vehicles for hire or reward

Agricultural business costs:

- buildings, machinery and equipment used for growing and harvesting agricultural and horticultural products
- standard agricultural equipment and inputs like animals and crops
- the cost of agricultural production rights and payment entitlements
- developing or setting up agricultural businesses

Financial costs:

- bad debts
- advance payments
- insurance policy costs
- working capital
- financial charges, such as bank charges, fines and interest costs connected with a leasing contract, such as a lessor's margin, interest refinancing costs, overheads and insurance charges
- reclaimable VAT
- pension provision

To check if a cost is eligible call the Defra Rural Services helpline on 03000 200 301 or email GPEnquiries@rpa.gsi.gov.uk
How to apply

Includes:

• The EOI form
• What happens after you submit an EOI form
• Full application
• If you are offered a grant
• Top tips for applicants

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
How to apply

What you need to do to begin your application, and an overview of the information you must provide.

Application is in 2 stages. First, you must submit an ‘expression of interest’ (EOI) form. If we endorse your EOI, we will invite you to submit a full application.

RPA will assess your application at both stages. Only the highest scoring applications will be successful.

The expression of interest (EOI) form

You can find the EOI form on GOV.UK – search ‘RDPE Growth Programme EOI’.

On the EOI, you’ll need to give us some information about your business, including:

- whether it’s linked to any other businesses
- turnover and balance sheet total from the most recent financial accounts
- details of any previous public funding your business has had

You’ll also need to tell us about your project:

- what the objectives are and what the outputs will be
- an overview of the costs
- important dates for the project
- how it fits with the local and national priorities for funding
- the market demand for your project and its impact on similar businesses

Deadline

We must receive your EOI before midnight on 31 May 2018 – if we get it after this deadline, we will reject it.

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
How to submit your form

Email your form to:
growthapps@rpa.gsi.gov.uk

We can only accept forms that are:

• sent by email
• Microsoft Excel documents saved in the 1997-2003 XLS format

We cannot accept any other format – including PDF documents, scanned documents, hard copy printed applications or hand-written applications.

Email your EOI from the email address you specify in section 5 of the EOI form. If an agent sends the form on your behalf, that address must be copied into the email.

What happens after you submit your EOI

After you submit the form, you’ll get an automatic email to say we have received it. We will then assess your EOI and let you know whether or not you will be invited to submit a full application.

We aim to give you a decision on your EOI within 30 working days.

If your EOI is unsuccessful

If your EOI is unsuccessful, RPA will send you a letter with the reasons.

To find out how to appeal against the decision, read the ‘How to appeal’ section of the RPA complaints procedure page on GOV.UK.

Full application

If you’re invited to submit a full application, we’ll send you the relevant form and advice about how to fill this in.

The form asks for full details about you, your business and your project, including:

• final project costs
• supplier details
• key dates
• proposed project outputs

Provide an email address that you check regularly.

We will use the email address you put in section 5 of the form as our main way of contacting you.
You’ll need to send us:

- supporting documents appropriate to the project (such as market research, customer surveys, or industry reports)
- business accounts for last 3 financial years (unless you are a new business)
- relevant permissions and consents
- 3 quotes for each item to be purchased
- evidence that you can cover the project costs before claiming the grant in stages

There is potentially a lot of information, evidence and paperwork to collect.

It can take 2-3 months for you to prepare your full application, possibly longer if you need planning permission.

You’ll be given a named contact at RPA to support you and answer questions.

You’ll also be invited to attend a workshop, where RPA will explain the application process in more detail and answer any initial questions you have.

Before you send us your full application, you’ll need to be registered on RPA’s Rural Payments service and have a Single Business Identifier (SBI) number.

We aim to give you a decision on your full application within 60 working days.

If you are offered a grant

If you’re offered a grant, we’ll send you a grant funding agreement for you to sign. This will set out the legal terms and conditions of the grant, including:

- the amount of the grant
- the outputs we’ve agreed for your project
- which suppliers you’re using

If you need to change anything in the grant funding agreement over the course of the project, you need to get written agreement from RPA first. If not, we could terminate your agreement and reclaim any grant we’ve already paid.

You’ll get more information and help with this if you’re offered a grant.
Top tips for applicants

Before you start your application, here are some important reminders...

**Jobs + growth + rural**
The main aim of the RDPE Growth Programme is to create jobs and growth in the rural economy. Tell us how your project will help do this.

**Sell us your idea**
Explain really clearly what your project does and how it will benefit the economy. It’s hard for us to justify giving you a grant if we don’t understand your project.

**Show us what the funding will mean to the success of your project**
We’re obliged to invest public money carefully. We’re looking for viable, growing businesses. If you can show us that your project is good value for money, and that you’re planning to use the grant money to improve your project, you’re more likely to get the grant.

**Do the market research**
You have to show that there is real demand for what you want to do, or you’re unlikely to get a grant.

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
LEPs offering food processing grants:

2 Buckinghamshire Thames Valley
3 Cheshire and Warrington
4 Coast to Capital
5 Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly
7 Cumbria
8 D2N2
9 Dorset
10 Enterprise M3
12 Greater Birmingham and Solihull
13 Greater Cambridge
    Greater Peterborough
14 Greater Lincolnshire
16 Heart of the South West
18 Humber
19 Lancashire
20 Leeds City Region
21 Leicester and Leicestershire
22 Liverpool City Region
24 New Anglia
25 North East
27 Oxfordshire
28 Sheffield City Region
29 Solent
30 South East
31 South East Midlands
32 Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire
33 Swindon and Wiltshire
36 The Marches
37 West of England
39 York, North Yorkshire
    and East Riding

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
Grants in your area

Use this directory to find out which LEP areas are participating and what funding is available in your local area.

How to use this directory

• Check the map on the previous page to see if your LEP area is offering a food processing grant
• Find the entry for your LEP area (these are listed alphabetically)
• Each entry has a link to the LEP area rural map. Use this to check if your project is in a rural area
• There is also a link to the LEP area Growth hub website. Growth hubs help businesses access local and national advice. This makes it easier for them to find the help they need to grow their businesses

• Read the whole entry carefully to find out:
  • minimum and maximum grants available
  • types of eligible projects and businesses
  • local priorities

Read the documents at the links shown in the ‘Further reading’ section

Deadlines

The RPA will agree a target end date with all successful applicants.

The final date by which all projects must be finished, paid for and complete grant claims submitted, is 31 December 2020.
Buckinghamshire Thames Valley

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
<th>Buckinghamshire Thames Valley</th>
<th>Call reference number</th>
<th>02RD17BS0005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEP area Growth hub website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bbf.uk.com">www.bbf.uk.com</a></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEP area rural map</td>
<td>Buckinghamshire Thames Valley area rural map</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum grant</td>
<td>£35,000</td>
<td>Maximum grant</td>
<td>£170,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local priorities

Priority will be given to projects that:

- bring new food and drink products to the market
- enable farmers and growers to start or expand processing products they grow
- implement automation by micro and small food processing businesses
- increase the productivity of the applicant business, for example by
  - producing new products
  - adopting new techniques, technologies and processes
- open new product markets to the applicant business, for example by
  - starting or expanding the export of products
  - selling products which reduce the need for imports

Further reading

Buckinghamshire Thames Valley ESIF Strategy

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
This call invites applications for capital investments that support growth in food and drink processing businesses. Priority will be given to projects that:

- improve the economic performance of the applicant business.
- process meat, milk, eggs and cereals, to add value, as identified by the Cheshire and Warrington Enterprise Partnership area Agri-tech West study.
- introduce new equipment to increase production and improve productivity for the applicant business.
- creating new higher skilled jobs above the current average skill level of jobs in the applicant business.

Further reading

- The Cheshire and Warrington ESIF Strategy
- The Strategic Economic Plan and supporting documents
- Agri-tech West study
Coast to Capital

Local priorities

Coast to Capital has a vibrant, growing and often high-tech food processing sector. The aim of these grants is to grow this sector and the supply chain.

Priority will be given to projects that:

• create innovative products and / or use innovative technologies
• create new products
• access new markets
• create economic and employment growth boosting productivity and profitability
• invest in processing particularly
• horticultural products
• cheese production
• wine production
• strengthen supply chains, joint-ventures and partnership working
• include sustainable practices and the move to the low carbon economy as part of a larger project

Priority will also be given to projects increasing the productivity of micro and small breweries and distilleries located in rural areas.

Further reading

ESIF Strategy, version January 2014

Coast to Capital’s Rural Statement
The purpose of this call is to add value to primary agricultural and horticultural products that will result in growth, improve productivity and/or create new, high-value knowledge-based jobs. All projects must be located in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly LEP area and demonstrate how the farmers and growers who supply the raw materials will benefit from the project.

Priority will be given to projects that:

- generate growth through an increase in turnover and jobs in the applicant business
- improve productivity in the applicant business
- create jobs that are paid above the average annual salary for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (£17,389).
- located in a Food Enterprise Zones

Applicants should contact the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Growth Hub for support and further advice on Food Enterprise Zones.

Further reading

Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly are the only Less Developed Area in the England ESIF programme. This call responds to the aims set out in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Integrated Territorial Development Strategy (ESIF Strategy) to target investment that will accelerate productivity and competitiveness of businesses in the LEP area.

This call also references the Strategic Economic Plan for Cornwall and the Strategic Economic Plan for the Isles of Scilly.

Information on Food Enterprise Zones
Cumbria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
<th>Cumbria</th>
<th>Call reference number</th>
<th>07RD17BS0004</th>
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<tr>
<td>LEP area Growth hub website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cumbriagrowthhub.co.uk">www.cumbriagrowthhub.co.uk</a></td>
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<td>LEP area rural map</td>
<td>Cumbria area rural map</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum grant</td>
<td>£35,000</td>
<td>Maximum grant</td>
<td>£500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local priorities

Priority will be given to projects that:

- are located within the Food Enterprise Zone or within other important clusters of food and drink producers, in particular within clusters comprising of three or more businesses
- process and sell food locally, making use of the local provenance and expanding markets for local foods
- improve the economic performance of the applicant business
- support innovation in the applicant business including:
  - Adopt new processes and techniques
  - Increase business productivity
  - Create new products
- start or increase exporting by the applicant business

Further reading

ESIF Strategy
Food Enterprise Zone information

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
D2N2

Manufacturing of food and drink is an important sector for the D2N2 economy employing over 16,000 people. D2N2 has a strong agricultural and manufacturing pedigree with manufactured food products being driven by the landscape and historical agricultural output.

The aim of these grants is to support the creation and growth of food and drink processing businesses. Priority will be given to projects that:

• start or expand exporting by the applicant business accessing international markets
• introduce new techniques and/or processes within the applicant business to increase production and boost productivity
• Create new higher skilled jobs above the current average skill level of jobs in the applicant business.
• develop strong supply chains within the D2N2 area

Further reading

D2N2 LEP’s ESIF Strategy

The D2N2 Food & Drink Manufacturing Sector Plan

Applications must consider the relevant Core Delivery Principles
**Dorest**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
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<td>Dorset area rural map</td>
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<td>Minimum grant</td>
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<td>Maximum grant</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Local priorities**

The Dorset Strategic Economic Plan and ESIF Strategy prioritises increasing manufacturing productivity to create new higher skilled jobs and take advantage of new national and international markets.

Priority will be given to projects that:

- adopt new techniques and processes to
  - increase productivity
  - create new high skilled jobs
- increase the range of high-quality manufactured food products that use local produce
- create new products for sale into new national and international markets

Applicants can read more about the local context in the plans for the appropriate industrial sector at the links shown below. This may help in making an application.

**Further reading**

- The Dorset Strategic Economic Plan to 2033
- ESIF Strategy version 2 (February 2016)

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On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
The Enterprise M3 area hosts large-scale food manufacturers and over 600 food and drink SMEs. The area also benefits from a strong science and academic community. Projects are sought which link food innovation to the processing of added-value products.

Priority will be given to projects that:

• introduce and implement innovation and innovative technologies
• create new products
• access new markets
• create economic and/or employment growth to boost productivity and/or profitability
• create small-scale abattoir facilities
Greater Birmingham and Solihull

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
<th>Greater Birmingham and Solihull</th>
<th>Call reference number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>LEP area rural map</td>
<td>Greater Birmingham and Solihull area rural map</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum grant</td>
<td>£35,000</td>
<td>Maximum grant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local priorities

Priority will be given to projects that:

- increase the processing of locally sourced food and drink
- introduce new food processing technologies to the applicant business
- help the applicant business access new markets
- increase the productivity of the applicant business

Further reading

ESiF Strategy
Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
<th>Greater Cambridge Greater Peterborough</th>
<th>Call reference number</th>
<th>13RD17BS0003</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>LEP area Growth hub website</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Local priorities

The Greater Cambridge Greater Peterborough (GCGP) area has some of the most productive agriculture land in the UK with a focus on arable crops and intensive horticulture. The area has a strong and growing food processing sector attracting inward investment from across Europe.

The sector has a good record of adopting innovations in food technology and GCGP’s ESIF strategy identifies food and drink processing as an important sector for growth and the creation of new jobs.

These grants are focused on developing added value food production and the adoption of innovation to increase the long term competitiveness in the sector.

Priority will be given to projects that address one or more of the following:

- introduce new or improved processes and techniques, leading to an increase in productivity and job creation
- create new higher skilled jobs above the current average skill level of jobs in the applicant business
- open new product markets to the business – for example
  - targeting export markets
  - reducing the need for imports

Further reading

GCGP ESIF Strategy, February 2016 version

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
## Greater Lincolnshire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
<th>Call reference number</th>
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<tr>
<th>LEP area Growth hub website</th>
<th>LEP area rural map</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.businesslincolnshire.com">www.businesslincolnshire.com</a></td>
<td>Greater Lincolnshire area rural map</td>
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<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£60,000</td>
<td>£3,543,375</td>
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</table>

### Local priorities

The agri-food sector, and in particular food processing, is important to the economy of Greater Lincolnshire.

Priority will be given to projects that:

- significantly improve growth and productivity
- adopt new technologies bringing new products to the market, leading to improved skills
- access new markets
- develop high-value agri-food sectors, particularly fresh produce and/or poultry
- create new higher skilled jobs above the current average skill level within the applicant business

### Further reading

- **ESIF Strategy**, April 2016 Refresh V2

The GLLEP has commissioned a [specialist Agri Food Sector Report](#) to help identify priority schemes including capital investment for medium agri-food businesses Spring 2014 V1

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On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
LEP directory

Heart of the South West

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
<th>Heart of the South West</th>
<th>Call reference number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEP area Growth hub website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.heartofswgrowthhub.co.uk">www.heartofswgrowthhub.co.uk</a></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEP area rural map</td>
<td>Heart of the South West area rural map</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum grant</td>
<td>£35,000</td>
<td>Maximum grant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local priorities

The aim of these grants is to create or expand food and drink processing businesses leading to growth and productivity gains in the Heart of the South West economy.

Priority will be given to capital investment projects that:

- increase business productivity
- create jobs that are
  - higher skilled – Level 4 or above
  - higher paid – above £24,700 per annum for a full time equivalent
- create new resilient food processing businesses with evidenced future growth potential
- create new or improved products
- adopt new techniques and processes
- access new markets, including export markets
- align with the Food Enterprise Zone at the Bath and West Showground in Shepton Mallet and/or other recognised local food clusters / assets (such as Holsworthy), as outlined in the ‘Agricultural Sciences’ chapter of the Heart of the South West Smart Specialisation Approach and the Dartmoor and Exmoor Economic Prospectus as shown in the documents at the links below

Further reading

Heart of the South West European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) Strategy – Version 2, April 2016

Agricultural Sciences chapter of the Heart of the South West Smart Specialisation Approach

Dartmoor and Exmoor Economic Prospectus

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
## Humber

<table>
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<td>LEP area rural map</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum grant</td>
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<td>Maximum grant</td>
<td>£700,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Local priorities
Priority will be given to projects that:
- create new products
- allow the applicant business to start exporting products, or increase the volume of products exported
- create or support ‘local food’ initiatives by processing local produce

### Further reading
- [Humber ESIF Strategy](http://example.com)
- [Humber Strategic Economic Plan](http://example.com)
The Lancashire LEP ESIF strategy shows processing of primary agricultural and horticultural produces is a priority sector. The aim of these grants is to create new jobs and increase productivity in the food processing sector.

Priority will be given to projects that:

- process milk or meat
- support producers specialising in high quality produce, particularly local produce
- reduce food miles
- sell into new markets including exports
- increase productivity, particularly through capital investments in:
  - new technology and techniques
  - innovation
  - more efficient production processes
- bring new products to the market
- create new higher skilled jobs above the current average skill level of jobs in the applicant business

Lancashire LEP area ESIF Strategy

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
### Leeds City Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
<th>Leeds City Region</th>
<th>Call reference number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEP area Growth hub website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.the-lep.com/for-business">www.the-lep.com/for-business</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEP area rural map</td>
<td>Leeds City Region area rural map</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum grant</td>
<td>£35,000</td>
<td>Maximum grant</td>
<td>£1,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Local priorities

The food and drink sector is a priority for support in the LCR LEP area employing 45,000 people, which accounts for 3% of the city region’s workforce. The aim of these grants is to provide capital investment to improve productivity and create new high-value jobs in food processing businesses.

Priority will be given to projects that:

- increase the activity of the applicant business by
  - bringing new products to the market
  - opening new markets, including export markets, or
  - expanding existing markets, including export markets
- increase the productivity of the applicant business, for example by introducing new equipment or adopting new techniques, technologies or processes
- create new higher skilled jobs above the current average skill level of jobs in the applicant business
- implement automation by micro and small food processing businesses

#### Further reading

- Leeds City Region ESIF Strategy
- Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan

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On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
**Leicester and Leicestershire**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
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<tr>
<td>LEP area rural map</td>
<td>Leicester and Leicestershire area rural map</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum grant</td>
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<td>Maximum grant</td>
<td>£509,217</td>
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</table>

**Local priorities**

These grants are for investments that support growth in food and drink processing businesses. Priority will be given to projects that:

- create new higher skilled and sustainable jobs above the current average skill level of jobs in the applicant business
- adopt new techniques within the applicant business which increase productivity
- bring new local brand products to the market and so expand the business's range of local brands and products
- utilise the local supply chain or demonstrate wider benefits that will be delivered to the local economy
- introduce more efficient and/or low carbon processes within the applicant business, as part of a larger project

**Further reading**

- ESIF Strategy, version Jan 2016
- LLEP Food & Drink Sector Growth Plan
- LLEP Food & Drink Sector Growth Plan Infographic

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
Liverpool City Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
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<td>Minimum grant</td>
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<td>Maximum grant</td>
<td>£339,995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local priorities

Priority will be given to projects that:

- Bring new products to the market
- Process locally sourced raw materials
- Support producers specialising in high quality produce, particularly local and dairy
- Sell into new markets including exports
- Increase productivity, particularly through capital investments in:
  - New technology and techniques
  - Innovation
  - More efficient production processes

Further reading

ESIF strategy

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
The food processing sector in Norfolk and Suffolk, employs nearly 120,000 people. The area produces large proportions of the UK’s total cereal, vegetables and sugar beet.

The LEP’s Strategic Economic Plan and ESIF Strategy have identified investment in new technology and processes as an important priority for the sector to help create higher-skilled jobs and increase productivity.

In March 2015, the UK government approved the creation of three Food Enterprise Zones (FEZs) in the LEP area. These FEZs will boost collaboration, bring better connectivity to the supply chain and encourage links with skills and technical research in agriculture.

These grants are for investments that contribute to the development of measurable and sustainable growth in New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership area’s food and drink sector.

Priority will be given to projects that address one or more of the following:
- introduce new or improved processes and techniques (including lower carbon), leading to increase in productivity
- create new higher skilled jobs above the current average skill level of jobs in the applicant business
- create or process locally distinctive foods, which would contribute to the unique food & drink offer of the New Anglia LEP area
- open new product markets to the business – including export markets and reducing the need for imports.
- are located in, or within close proximity to, one of the Food Enterprise Zones in the LEP area - the Orwell and Gipping Valley Food Clusters in Suffolk and the Greater Norwich Food Cluster in Norfolk.

Further reading

Food sector priorities
ESIF Strategy
Norfolk Rural Development Strategy
Suffolk Growth Strategy
**North East**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
<th>North East</th>
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<td>North East area rural map</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum grant</td>
<td>£35,000</td>
<td>Maximum grant</td>
<td>£250,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Local priorities**

Priority will be given to projects that:

- process locally sourced produce
- process high value bioactive and functional foods
- process speciality foods especially those produced from local sources within our areas of protected landscapes and which contribute to the unique heritage offer of North East local food and drink
- invest in equipment, technologies or processes to develop new or higher quality products
- enable the applicant business to start exporting products, or increase the volume and/or value of products exported
- improve the resilience and/or sustainability of the applicant business, for example, through new or more effective processing technologies including equipment or processes to reduce waste or obtain added value from waste (waste valorisation) as part of a larger project
- improve the digitalisation of the applicant business, for example through ICT adoption or wider use of ICT in the processing and business or logistics operations as part of a larger project

**Further reading**

- NLEP ESIF Strategy
- North East Strategic Economic Plan
- North East Rural Growth Network Report
- RGN Pilot Report

**Northumberland**

- Northumberland Economic Strategy 2015-2020
**Oxfordshire**

LEP directory

<table>
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<td>Minimum grant</td>
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</table>

Local priorities

Food processing is a priority sector in the Oxfordshire LEP area. Innovation and developing new products can increase profits and open new markets including exports.

Processing their own produce helps farmers move away from commodity markets improving the long term economic sustainability of farming communities. It can also create higher quality jobs leading to the upskilling of agricultural workers.

The priorities in the OxLEP Strategic documents are summarised below.

Priority will be given to projects that:

- introduce new products to the markets
- enable farm producers to add value to their primary produce and increase their profit margins
- adopt new techniques and processes
- start or increase exporting of products by the applicant business
- create and develop local food processing initiatives using locally sourced produce in particular:
  - strengthening the local supply chain
  - enhancing the food and drink tourism of rural Oxfordshire
  - delivering environmental benefits through reducing the carbon footprint of the food chain as part of larger project
- create new and develop existing food processing joint-ventures

Further reading

ESIF Strategy
Strategic Economic Plan
Strategic Environmental and Economic Investment Plan
Creativity, Culture, Heritage and Tourism Investment plan
Rural tourism and local food and drink- Final report to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
## Sheffield City Region

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<td>Minimum grant</td>
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<td>Maximum grant</td>
<td>£500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Local priorities

Priority will be given to projects that:

- allow the applicant business to start exporting products or increase the volume of products exported
- adopt new techniques and processes
- increase productivity of the applicant business
- create 1 full time equivalent job for each £25,000 of grant investment

### Further reading

ESIF Strategy, version 2, June 2018

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
# Solent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
<th>Solent</th>
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<td><a href="#">Solent area rural map</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£10,000 on Isle of Wight</td>
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</table>

**Local priorities**

- create new higher skilled jobs above the current skill level of jobs in the applicant business
- create new products in the applicant business
- increase productivity by adopting new techniques and processes
- access export markets
- create or support ‘local food’ initiatives by processing local produce

**Further reading**

- ESIF Strategy, version 3, April 2016
- The Local Development Strategy for the Isle of Wight
- The Local Development strategy for the Leader Fieldfare group

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*On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.*
# South East

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
<th>South East</th>
<th>Call reference number</th>
<th>30RD17BS0003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEP area Growth hub website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.southeastbusiness.org.uk">www.southeastbusiness.org.uk</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEP area rural map</td>
<td><a href="#">South East area rural map</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum grant</td>
<td>£50,000</td>
<td>Maximum grant</td>
<td>£1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Local priorities

Priority will be given to projects that:

- adopt new techniques and processes
- create new “local food” products and/or involve the processing of local food
- open new product markets to the business including new products in new market categories
- increase the productivity of the emerging wine industry

Priority will also be given to projects from micro and small breweries based in rural areas increasing their productivity.

## Further reading

- ESIF Strategy, January 2014
- SELEP Rural Strategy

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On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
Food processing is an important growth sector across the SEMLEP area. In 2012, the output of the food and drink sector was £829.3m. Nearly half of the food and drink manufacturers are classed as small and micro businesses.

The aim of these grants is to contribute to the development of measurable and sustainable growth in SEMLEP area’s food and drink sector.

Priority will be given to projects that address one or more of the following:

- introduce new technologies, techniques or processes, increasing the productivity of the business
- create new higher skilled jobs above the current average skill level of jobs in the applicant business
- create at least 1 full-time equivalent job for each £20,000 of grant investment
- bring locally distinctive foods to the market, that contribute to the unique food and drink offer of the SEMLEP area
- open new product markets to the business, potentially reducing the need for imports

Further reading

SEMLEP ESIF Strategy
NEP ESIF Strategy
SEMLEP Food and Drink Report
NEP Northamptonshire Food and Drink Strategy

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
<th>Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire</th>
<th>Call reference number</th>
<th>32RD17BS0004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEP area Growth hub website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.stokestaffsgrowthhub.co.uk">www.stokestaffsgrowthhub.co.uk</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEP area rural map</td>
<td>Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire area rural map</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum grant</td>
<td>£35,000</td>
<td>Maximum grant</td>
<td>£500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local priorities

Priority will be given to projects that:

- support investment in Agri-Tech methods and equipment for processing of food and drink
- investments for the processing of locally sourced food and drink
- invest in new food technologies to access new markets
- support capital investment in buildings and/or equipment to increase the productivity of food and drink businesses in the following important sectors: meat, dairy, soft fruit and wine

Priority will also be given to projects from micro and small breweries and distilleries based in rural areas increasing their productivity

Applicants seeking EAFRD funding should seek support from the Stoke on Trent & Staffordshire Growth Hub www.stokestaffsgrowthhub.co.uk

Further reading

SSLEP ESIF Strategy, version 2 February 2016
SSLEP Strategic Economic Plan March 2014
Review of the Agri-Food Economy of Staffordshire

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
LEP directory

Swindon and Wiltshire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
<th>Swindon and Wiltshire</th>
<th>Call reference number</th>
<th>33RD17BS0002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEP area Growth hub website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.wiltshirebusinesshub.co.uk">www.wiltshirebusinesshub.co.uk</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEP area rural map</td>
<td>Swindon and Wiltshire area rural map</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum grant</td>
<td>£35,000</td>
<td>Maximum grant</td>
<td>£1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local priorities

Priority will be given to projects that:

- bring new products to the market
- show innovation, including joint-ventures and partnership-working
- allow businesses to start exporting or increase the volume of products exported
- increase productivity of the business, for example by
  - adopting new processes
  - introducing new technologies
  - rationalising supply chains
- create new jobs in the applicant business
- use natural resources efficiently and/or sustainably, as part of a larger project

Further reading

The Swindon and Wiltshire ESIF Strategy provides the full information on local priorities for European funding.

Advice and support for SME manufacturing businesses is available from the Local Manufacturing Advisory Programme as part of the Swindon and Wiltshire Growth Hub.

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
The Marches

LEP area | The Marches | Call reference number | 36RD17BS0003
---|---|---|---
LEP area Growth hub website | [www.marchegrowthhub.co.uk](http://www.marchegrowthhub.co.uk)
LEP area rural map | [The Marches area rural map](#)
Minimum grant | Usually £35,000 see details below | Maximum grant | £500,000

Local priorities

The Marches LEP ESIF strategy identifies agriculture and food production as being important to the local economy.

The aim of these grants is to grow the food and drink processing sector within The Marches LEP area. This will be done through supporting micro, small and medium-sized food and drink processors to expand and create jobs within the sector. This will also add value to the supply chain.

The priorities outlined below are common across the Marches LEP area.

Priority will be given to projects that:

- increase productivity of the applicant business
- adopt new techniques, processes or innovations to grow the applicant business
- create efficiencies in the processing of food products which will add value
- create new joint-ventures and partnership working within the supply chain
- create new jobs in the applicant business

The lower minimum grant amount of £20,000 only applies to projects in rural areas that are not in the Southern Shropshire LEADER programme area. See the link below for details of the Southern Shropshire LEADER Programme area.

Further reading

- The Marches ESIF Strategy
- Southern Shropshire LEADER programme

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
<th>West of England</th>
<th>Call reference number</th>
<th>37RD17BS0002</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEP area Growth hub website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.wearegrowth.co.uk">www.wearegrowth.co.uk</a></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEP area rural map</td>
<td>West of England area rural map</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum grant</td>
<td>£35,000</td>
<td>Maximum grant</td>
<td>£150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Local priorities**

These grants are to support projects of scale and impact to support food and drink production within the West of England LEP area.

Priority will be given to capital investment projects that:

- adopt innovative techniques production processes by the applicant business
- enable the applicant business to start exporting products, or increase the volume of products exported
- create higher skilled jobs above the current average skill level of jobs in the applicant business
- show sustainable practices and the move to the low-carbon economy, as part of a larger project
- strengthen supply chains, invest in local food, joint-working and collaboration
- process speciality foods especially those produced from within the LEP area and which contribute to the unique heritage offer of the area’s local food and drink
- demonstrate alignment with the Junction 21 Foodworks SW programme – see the documents at the link below

**Further reading**

The West of England 2016 refreshed ESIF strategy

Details of the Junction 21 Foodworks SW Food Enterprise Zone can be found at www.foodworks-sw.co.uk and www.innorthsomerset.co.uk/foodworks-sw

Applicants may also find it useful to refer to the findings of the West of England LEADER Local Development Strategy document for the rural economy.
### York, North Yorkshire, East Riding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEP area</th>
<th>York North Yorkshire East Riding</th>
<th>Call reference number</th>
<th>39RD17BS0003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEP area Growth hub website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.howsbusiness.org">www.howsbusiness.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEP area rural map</td>
<td><a href="#">York, North Yorkshire, East Riding area rural map</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum grant</td>
<td>£35,000</td>
<td>Maximum grant</td>
<td>£1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Local priorities

Priority will be given to projects that:

- expand commercially successful food processing businesses
- provide local processing facilities that reduce risk for local growers
- invest in clusters of food processing businesses and related supply chains, including, but not exclusively, those in the Malton Food Enterprise Zone
- scale up new, but commercially proven, manufacturing processes that generate new income streams for processors and growers
- complement and add value to horticultural and agricultural products by establishing processing facilities that help access new markets for crops and by-products, such as crops grown currently for their environmental value

#### Further reading

- [The ESIF strategy](#)
- [The 2016 update of the LEP Strategic Economic Plan](#)

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On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
Appendix: list of ‘Annex I’ products

Includes:

• LIST REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE III-226 OF THE CONSTITUTION

On 31 May 2018 Food Processing calls closed to submission of new Expressions of Interest.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number in the Combined Nomenclature</th>
<th>Description of products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 1</td>
<td>Live animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 2</td>
<td>Meat and edible meat offal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 3</td>
<td>Fish, crustaceans and molluscs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 4</td>
<td>Dairy produce; birds’ eggs; natural honey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 5</td>
<td>0504 Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0515 Animal products not elsewhere specified or included; dead animals of Chapter 1 or Chapter 3, unfit for human consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 6</td>
<td>Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 7</td>
<td>Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 8</td>
<td>Edible fruit and nuts; peel of melons or citrus fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 9</td>
<td>Coffee, tea and spices, excluding maté (heading 0903)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 10</td>
<td>Cereals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 11</td>
<td>Products of the milling industry; malt and starches; gluten, inulin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 12</td>
<td>Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial and medical plants; straw and fodder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 13</td>
<td>ex 1303 Pectin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 15</td>
<td>1501 Lard and other rendered pig fat; rendered poultry fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1502 Unrendered fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats; tallow (including ‘premier jus’) produced from those fats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1503 Lard stearin, oleostearin and tallow stearin; lard oil, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or prepared in any way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1504 Fats and oil, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1507 Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1512 Animal or vegetable fats and oils, hydrogenated, whether or not refined, but not further prepared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1513 Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1517 Residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number in the Combined Nomenclature</td>
<td>Description of products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 16</td>
<td>Preparations of meat, of fish, of crustaceans or molluscs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 17</td>
<td>1701 Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1702 Other sugars; sugar syrups; artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1703 Molasses, whether or not decolorised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1705 (*) Flavoured or coloured sugars, syrups and molasses, but not including fruit juices containing added sugar in any proportion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 18</td>
<td>1801 Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1802 Cocoa shells, husks, skins and waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 20</td>
<td>Preparations of vegetables, fruit or other parts of plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 22</td>
<td>2204 Grape must, in fermentation or with fermentation arrested otherwise than by the addition of alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2205 Wine of fresh grapes, grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2207 Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry and mead)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ex 2208 (<em>) ex 2209 (</em>) Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, whether or not denatured, of any strength, obtained from agricultural products listed in this Annex, excluding liqueurs and other spirituous beverages and compound alcoholic preparations (known as 'concentrated extracts') for the manufacture of beverages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ex 2210 (*) Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 23</td>
<td>Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 24</td>
<td>2401 Unmanufactured tobacco, tobacco refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 45</td>
<td>4501 Natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground; waste cork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 54</td>
<td>5401 Flax, raw or processed but not spun; flax tow and waste (including pulled or garnetted rags)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 57</td>
<td>5701 True hemp (Cannabis sativa), raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of true hemp (including pulled or garnetted rags or ropes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Heading added by Article 1 of Regulation No 7a of the Council of the European Economic Community of 18 December 1959 (OJ 7, 30.1.1961, p. 71

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